2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.
Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues. *Dryden.*
Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Phyllis is ſome forty-three. *Prior.*
3. To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.
'Tis ſlander, whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Thou doſt *belie* him, Piercy, thou *belieſt* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.
Uncle, for heav'n's ſake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts. *Shakeſp. R.* II.
Tuſcan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*
In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *belied*;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your ſide. *Prior.*

BELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.]
1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.
Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief*. *Wotton.*
Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.
No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal myſteries of our faith. *Hooker, b.* v. §. 22.
3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.
In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b.* v.
4. Perſuaſion; opinion.
He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief*. *Milton.*
All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed; the object of belief.
Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [ȝelyfan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.
A propoſition, which they are perſuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not ſeeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*
Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick.*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.
The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus*, xix. 9.

To BELIEVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.
They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Geneſis*, xlv.
2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.
Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* ſouls,
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.
For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Romans*, x. 10.
3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.
Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. 2 *Chron.* xx. 20.
4. With the particle *upon*; to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.
To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John*, i. 12.
5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome want of certainty or exactneſs.
Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England, yet a perſon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.
Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker, Pref.*
2. A profeſſour of chriſtianity.
Infidels themſelves did diſcern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker, b.* 2. §. 2.
If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers*? *Hooker, b.* v.
Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *adv.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.
There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*
Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treaſures, where they ſhould be ſtained with ſo many perfections. *Sidney.*
Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakeſp. M. for Meaſ.*
Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony; as, *we are to ſuppoſe*.
We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker, b.* viii. § 15.
God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both; for elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerew. on Languages.*

BELI'VE. *adv.* [bilyve, Sax. probably from bi and lipe, in the ſenſe of vivacity; ſpeed; quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of uſe.
By that ſame way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive*. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.]
1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.
Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.
Four *bells* admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 264.
2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.
Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In ſummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*
3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.
As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſire. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.
5. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewell on Providence.*
To ſhake the bells. A phraſe, in *Shakeſpeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.
Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells*. *Shakeſp.* H.VI.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.
Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *faſhion*.] Having the form of a bell.
The thorn apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BELLE. *n. ſ.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.
What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle*;
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BELLES LETTRES. n. ſ. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *ſingular*.
The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. A word now out of uſe.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear ſuch a one. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BELLI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

BE'LLING. *n. ſ.* A hunting term, ſpoken of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puiſſant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noiſe as a bull.
Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what ſheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
But now, the huſband of a herd muſt be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* ſons thy progeny. *Dryden.*
2. To make any violent outcry.
He faſten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burſt heav'n. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe, it is a word of contempt.
The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a baſe note. *Dryd. Perſ. ſat.* v.
This gentleman is accuſtomed to roar and *bellow* ſo terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler*, N° 54.
4. To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm; or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.
Till, at the laſt, he heard a dreadful ſound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 7.
The riſing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling ſeas rebound. *Dryd.*

BE'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [bilx, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *ſingular*; for we uſually ſay *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has uſed *bellows* as a *ſingular*.]
1. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.
Since ſighs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* ſerve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryden's Juv.*
The lungs, as *bellows*, ſupply a force of breath; and the *aſpera arteria* is as the noſe of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
2. In the following paſſage, it is *ſingular*.
Thou neither, like a *bellows*, ſwell'ſt thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning maſs
Of melting ore. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat.* v.

BE'LLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; belonging to a beaſt; ſavage; brutal.
If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beaſts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the beſt. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

BE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welch.]
1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.
The body's members
Rebell'd againſt the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
2. In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.
And the Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go, and duſt ſhalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen.* iii. 14.
3. The womb; in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.
I ſhall anſwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
The ſecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*
4. That part of man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands cloaths.
They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by ſpoil, rather than by labour. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Whoſe god is their *belly*. *Phil.* iii. 19.
He that ſows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harveſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*
5. The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.
Fortune ſometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and, after, the *belly*, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.*
An Iriſh harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the ſtrings, but at the end of the ſtrings. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 146.
6. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed.
Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardſt my voice. *Jonah*, ii. 2.

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.
Thus by degrees day waſtes, ſigns ceaſe to riſe,
For *bellying* earth, ſtill riſing up, denies
Their light a paſſage, and confines our eyes. *Creech's Manilius.*
The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
The *bellying* canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryden's Fables.*
Loud ratt'ling ſhakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and deſcends in rain. *Dryden.*
'Midſt theſe diſports, forget they not to drench
Themſelves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

BE'LLYACHE. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive, and ſhrunk in the belly.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]
1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe's belly with the foregirt.
2. A great pain in a horſe's belly, cauſed by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *full*.] As much food as fills the belly, or ſatisfies the appetite.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
What infinite waſte they made this way, the only ſtory of Apicus, a famous *bellygod*, may ſuffice to ſhew. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbonnetted he runs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

BE'LLYROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows.
They have two ſmall harrows that they clap on each ſide of the ridge, and ſo they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have ſown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to ſupport the belly.
Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras, cant.* i.
The ſtrength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman*'s ſong, and paſted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay's Trivia.*
The *belman* of each pariſh, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Paſt twelve o' clock. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.
Belmetal has copper one thouſand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, braſs one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*
Colours which ariſe on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton's Opt.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To faſten, as with a lock.
This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was faſt *belock'd* in thine. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

BE'LOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος and μαντία.]
Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeſt with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 22.

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth*, ii. 3.
2. To be the province or buſineſs of.
There is no need of any ſuch redreſs;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
The declaration of theſe latent philoſophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*
To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryd. Virg.*
3. To adhere, or be appendent to.
He went into a deſart *belonging* to Bethſaida. *Luke*, ix. 10.
4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongeſt* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13.
5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the ſupreme ſpirit, are unlimited and boundleſs, fitted and deſigned for infinite objects. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*
6. To be referred to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Cor.* vii. 32.

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is obſervable,

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